

CHAIN DATA



DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

Although some chain types may be run in either direction, most chain used in conveyor systems has a preferred direction of travel for optimum chain life. The descriptive text introducing each chain type in this catalog explains the direction of travel for the class. However, below is presented an easy reference for the direction of travel of each type of Moline Chain available:

STEEL CHAIN

SS Class Bushed and MSR Class Bushed Roller Steel Chain may be run in either direction. MXS Class Offset Steel Drive Chain should be operated in the direction of the closed ends of the links.

RIVETLESS DROP FORGED CHAIN

May be operated in either direction.

COMBINATION CHAIN

May be operated in either direction.

"H" CLASS MILL CHAIN

When used as drive chain, travel should be in direction of barrel ends of links; as elevator or conveyor chain, it travels in the direction of open ends of links.

"H" TYPE REFUSE DRAG CHAIN

Should always be run in the direction of the closed barrels of the links.

COMBINATION REFUSE DRAG CHAIN

Should be operated in the direction of the scraper faces.

TRANSFER CHAIN

"H" TYPE AND COMBINATION

Should be run in the direction of the barrel ends of the links.

ROLLER TOP CHAIN

H-Type Roller Top Chain should be run in the direction of the links' open ends, or with the barrels trailing.

400 CLASS PINTLE CHAIN

As elevating or conveying chain, the direction of travel should be toward the chain links' open ends. For drives, the direction of travel should be in the direction of the barrel ends of the links.

700 CLASS PINTLE CHAIN

Travels in the direction of the links' barrel ends when used as drive chain; as elevator and conveyor chain, it travels in the direction of the links' open ends.

900 CLASS PINTLE CHAIN

Should always be run in the direction of the closed, narrow ends of the links.

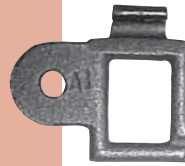
DETACHABLE CHAIN

Operates with the closed side of the hooks riding next to the sprocket wheel. For drives, the direction of travel is in the direction of the hooks; for conveyors and elevators, the direction of travel is in the direction of the end bars.

MC-33 CHAIN

Should also be operated in the direction of the wide, open ends of the links. (An arrow stamped on the top of the chain shows this direction.)

left hand attachment



right hand attachment



HOW TO IDENTIFY RIGHT AND LEFT HAND ATTACHMENTS

Many attachments, like chain, are not reversible. When double strands of chain are used, the proper attachment links must be used on the right and left strands.

Within this catalog, whenever an attachment cannot be used interchangeably for both left and right hand applications, double listings for that attachment are offered suffixed with an "R" or an "L" to indicate right or left hand. For example, Detachable Chain No. 55's A2 attachments are cataloged as:

55-A2-R

(right hand attachments)

55-A2-L

(left hand attachment)

Left and right hand attachments can be distinguished from each other by following a few simple rules. When you hold a Detachable Chain link in your hand with the open side of the hook up and the end bar toward you, or when you hold a pin-type chain link with the open end toward you, the attachments on the right are right hand attachments and those on the left are left hand attachments.

CHAIN FOR MULTIPLE STRAND OPERATION

When multiple strands of chain are operated side by side, it is necessary that the chain and attachments be precisely aligned. In order to assure proper operation of multiple strand applications, Moline matches and aligns all chain and attachments in these applications before the chain leaves the factory. The strands of chain are cut into specific lengths for shipping and handling and each length is marked indicating the strand and its position. This facilitates the re-assembly of the chain with a minimum of time and for better and longer wear.

When ordering chain that is to be used in a multiple strand application, be certain to state that the chain is to be furnished in matched strands.